

Business Notices.

The fashion of the season in GENTLEMEN'S HATS
new every day for inspection and sale.
N. Y. TRIBUNE, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

FALL FASHIONS.—LEARY & CO.'S SUCCESSORS,
HUNT & DENNETT, Importers and Retailers of Fashion
Gentlemen's HATS, new designs and styles at ready, at
Nos. 4 and 5 Astor House.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
FINE FINE, LADIES' TRAVELING BAGS, ETC.,
For sale by G. C. ALLEN, Importer and Manufacturer, No. 415
Broadway, near the corner of Canal Street, formerly of No. 11 Wall St.

EVERGREEN TREES should be planted now,
while the ground is moist, and before the September rains come.
Fresh green surroundings can thus be obtained for a house during
the whole winter. Visitors can select themselves on the
grounds, or for catalogue apply to FARRIS & CO., Flushing, L. I.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED
SEWING-MACHINE.
The Best in Use for Family Sewing.
No. 48 Broadway, New York.
No. 129 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

THE SEWING-MACHINE ELECTRON SHOULD BE
SENT TO THE LADIES' 111-40th Street, New York, for the
Gentlemen's HATS, new designs and styles at ready, at
Nos. 4 and 5 Astor House.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES.
"We prefer them for family use."—(Tribune).
"They are the favorite for families."—(Times).
Office No. 506 Broadway, New York.

CHEAPEST INSURANCE IN THE WORLD.
We are now making, without exception, the best rates ever
offered to the public. Our business is to protect the insured
from loss, and we are not content with doing so, but we also
defend the insured. Any one who wishes to purchase is requested
to call and examine for themselves. We give the best rates
FOR THE LEAST MONEY.
No. 335 Broadway, cor. Worth St.

GAS FIXTURES.
BELL, BLACK & CO.,
No. 55 and 57 Broadway,
Cor. of Prince St.

To add to their large stock of rich Goods, offer for sale
a large assortment of UNDERWEAR and GAS FIXTURES of every
description, and of the newest styles, both foreign and domestic
manufactures.

BARNEY'S TROPHICUS is the best and cheapest
article for Dressing, Beautifying, Cleaning, Preserving
and Restoring the Hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by Druggists.

BATHING-HOUSE, Hair Dye, Wig and Toupee
No. 16 Bond St. Private entrance for ladies. The dye
applied in the shortest time.

THE STEREOSCOPIC EMPORIUM,
No. 47 Broadway, No. 50 Broadway,
Opposite the corner of Prince St.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
Everybody should have a bottle of it.—(Tribune).
For Sale Everywhere.
Manufactured by H. C. Spalding & Co., No. 41 Cedar St.
New York Office, No. 200 Broadway.

THE CELEBRATED PATENT CRANE BIT,
For holding the most vicious Horse.
For sale by
G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

NEW CARPETS.
For full sales, consisting of English Tapestry, Brussels, Frieze,
Superior and Common, all at low prices. Call on G. C. ALLEN,
at the corner of Bond St. and Broadway.

SARATOGA EMPIRE WATER—Superior to Congress
Water.—The Empire Water is a perfect regulator, corrects
and preserves health. Sold by Druggists and at Hotels.
Depot No. 10 John St., New York.

EUREKA SEWING-MACHINES can now be pur-
chased and sold in New York at low prices. For full
particulars, call on G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

DR. MARSH continues to apply his RADICAL CURE
With success, in curing cases of Rheumatism, Gout,
Ladies' ailments, and all diseases of the skin. Basting
Gentlemen's HATS, new designs and styles at ready, at
Nos. 4 and 5 Astor House.

DUPRE'S latest and most PERFECT PERFUME.—"Fragrant
Palace of the East." Cream of Rose and Lily. Basting
Gentlemen's HATS, new designs and styles at ready, at
Nos. 4 and 5 Astor House.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1860.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What-
ever is intended for insertion must be accompanied by the
name and address of the writer, and a guarantee for publication,
but as a guarantee for the good faith.
Business letters should be sent to the Editors of the
New-York Tribune.
We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

TO ADVERTISERS.
Owing to the recent great increase in the circulation of
this paper, and the necessity of putting the paper to
press at an early hour, we are compelled to
give notice to our friends that hereafter all advertisements
must be handed in before 6 o'clock in the evening, with the
single exception of those intended for insertion under the Business
Notices on the fourth page of the paper. That class of advertisements
will be received until a late hour, but no others can be
taken after 6 o'clock.

TO COUNTY, TOWN AND WARD REPUBLICAN
ORGANIZATIONS.
Officers of all County, City, Town and Ward Republi-
can Organizations are requested to forward their Names and
Post Office Address, immediately, to the undersigned. A com-
pliance with this request is necessary to carry out, effectually,
the Plan of Organization which the State Committee have
adopted.
The Republican papers of the State are respectfully requested
to publish this notice.
JAMES TERWILLIGER, Albany.
Secretary of Republican State Committee.

The steamer Northern Light, with the California
mail of the 11th of August, arrived here yesterday.
Her news has been anticipated by the Pony Ex-
press.

The friends of Gen. Sam. Houston must at last
give it up, and make their choice among the other
Presidential candidates. The General's letter
withdrawing his name from the canvass is pub-
lished, and may be read in another column. We
think his supporters cannot do better, under the
circumstances, than to join the myriads who fol-
low the banner of ABRAHAM LINCOLN of Illinois.

PRESIDENTIAL BARTER.
The "Jackson Democratic Association" of
Washington City held a meeting a few evenings
since to receive a party banner, at which speeches
were made by the President and others. This is a
Breckinridge Club, and the closing speeches were
made by the Hon. John M. Landrum of La. and
Mr. R. Crawford of Pa., of whose efforts *The
Washington Star* says:

"Each of the speakers stated that the Breckinridge Executive
Committee of New-York only waited for overtures from the
Douglas-Bell-Everett party to unite in the support of the joint
electoral ticket. They were sure that such would result in the
election of either Mr. Breckinridge by the House or Mr. Lane by
the Senate. The Breckinridge party intended to make the Dou-
glas-Bell ticket the instrument by which they would again ride into
power."

"The speakers were loudly applauded."
—In accordance with the above, we understand
that tedious negotiations between the high con-
tracting parties have been brought to a conclusion
whereby four Breckinridge men have been placed
(in expectancy) on the Fusion Electoral Ticket in
our State. As Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer has pub-
licly declined to run on a Fusion, or any other
than a straight and square Douglas ticket, and as
Mr. Edward Huntington has likewise declined, in-
tending to support Lincoln and Hamlin rather
than attempt to throw the election into the House,
we presume the four places will easily be made;
and, if the Breckinridge men consider that all they
are worth, the bargain may be deemed as good as
concluded, so far as the leaders are concerned.
Yet we cannot resist the temptation to recall to
the remembrance of the real Breckinridge men—
those who are not to have nominations for Con-
gress and other good things as a part of this bargain
—the following facts:

In KENTUCKY, the Breckinridge men have the

regular Democratic organization, and are in fact
the Democratic party. The only party candidate
running for a State office at the late election was of
course a Breckinridge man: whereupon the Douglas
men ran two stump candidates against him, and
polled all their votes that could be controlled for
the Bell-Everett candidate, Gen. Coombs, who
was thus elected. Then the regular Democratic
Electoral Ticket being for Breckinridge, they got
up a Douglas State Convention and nominated a
Douglas Electoral Ticket, headed by the Hon.
Archibald Dixon, always hitherto a Whig. That
ticket they have no idea of electing, but they do
expect to poll Democratic votes enough for it to
give the State to Bell and Everett. Should they
find it essential to this end to vote directly for
Bell, we presume they will do it, as they did last
month for Coombs.

In TENNESSEE, the regular Democratic Elec-
toral Ticket is all for Breckinridge, as is almost the
entire party. We know just one Douglas journal
in the State—*The Memphis Appeal*—and believe
there is but another. Yet the Douglas party has
got up a bolting Electoral Ticket, and will give the
State to Bell if possible. It looks as though they
would fail, but they show their good will.

In MISSOURI, the regular Democratic Elec-
toral Ticket (formed before the split) was about equally
divided—we think five for Douglas, four for Breck-
inridge. Two of the Breckinridge men have al-
ready been bullied into declining, and the other
two must decline, or *The St. Louis Republican*
says, they will be put off. United, the Democratic
party could not fail to carry the State; but this
course compels the Breckinridge men to run a
separate ticket, and is very likely to give the State
to Bell.

In ARKANSAS, the regular Democratic organi-
zation is for Breckinridge. The Douglas party
bolt and run a separate Electoral Ticket, but can-
not take the State from Breckinridge.

In DELAWARE, the case is probably the same.
MARYLAND would probably go for Bell anyway.
The Douglas men, however, who are scarcely
known in half the Counties, have got up a bolting
Electoral Ticket, thereby making assurance doubly
sure.

VIRGINIA has a regular Democratic organization
and Electoral Ticket—both for Breckinridge.
Thereupon the Douglas men have held a bolting
Convention and nominated a rival Electoral
Ticket, which is not likely to carry a dozen
Counties, but is likely to give the State to Bell.
The Bell men understand the game perfectly, and
have been giving Douglas most triumphant meet-
ings throughout the State. *The Richmond Whig*
gave them instructions to do so. It was perfectly
understood that he was helping give the State to Bell.

In NORTH CAROLINA, the Democratic Elec-
toral Ticket is for Breckinridge, as is the regular
organization of the party throughout. There are between
thirty and forty Democratic journals in the State—
we believe but one of them for Douglas. The
Democratic majority in the State, by the late election,
was a little over Six Thousand. Hereupon a Dou-
glas Convention is called, and a Douglas Electoral
Ticket made up—Mr. Douglas himself going
thither on purpose to stimulate and supervise the
operation. Of course, there is not a Douglas
County in the State, and he cannot poll a fourth
of the Democratic vote; yet he may poll enough to
give the State to Bell.

So in nearly all the other Southern States, ex-
cept SOUTH CAROLINA, FLORIDA, and TEXAS,
which seem to have no Douglas party. But
wherever there is one, it is hard at work to give
the State to Bell—at all events, to take it from
Breckinridge. And as, in GEORGIA, an absolute
majority is required to choose Electors, in default
of which the choice devolves on the Legislature,
which is known to be Breckinridge, the Douglas
and Bell men will, it is understood, make a half-
and-half Electoral Ticket, so as to carry the State
by a combination of their forces. At present, the
Douglas Electoral Ticket is headed by Aleck. H.
Stephens and Augustus R. Wright, two able,
clever men, but most inveterate Clay Whigs in
other days.

In CONNECTICUT, the Democratic State Con-
vention was held last week, and the Douglas men
had a majority therein. They were urged to put
two Bell men on the ticket, but refused—then to
put on some Breckinridge men, and scouted the
proposition. They overhauled the old aristoc-
racy of the party—the Ingersolls, Seymours, Tou-
ceys, &c.—put Sam. Colt, a man of yesterday, but
good at working and paying, at the head of their
ticket, making it all Douglas from stem to stern,
though they were perfectly aware that it would
require every anti-Republican vote at least to carry
the State against Lincoln. Of course, we are not
praising or blaming them for this—we simply state
the facts.

So in MAINE, INDIANA, ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN,
IOWA, and nearly every Free State, the Douglas
men utterly refuse to give the Breckinridge men a
corner on the ticket, though they know that they must
have the whole anti-Republican vote if they are to
do anything. Not one Douglas State Convention
has yet offered quarter to the Breckinridge men,
while their chief has steadily branded them as Dis-
unionists, Secessionists, &c., and scouted the idea
of any Fusion between them and his kind of Demo-
crats. Yet the Breckinridge men of this State, so
far as they are transferable, are to be transferred
by their leaders to the Douglas ticket, for the
nominal consideration of four Electors out of
thirty-five! And Messrs. Landrum and Crawford
tell them that this sort of dealing will elect either
Breckinridge—supposing it to succeed in beating
Lincoln—or Lane President! So it would if the
Douglas vote in the Slave States were not used to
take those States from Breckinridge and give them
to Bell. As things go, how can it? If Bell and
Douglas in partnership take the South from Breck-
inridge, how is Breckinridge to get into the House
or Lane into the Senate, by the help of four votes
from New York? Who answers?

WEST WASHINGTON MARKET.
It seems that, although Judge Ingraham has or-
dered that the City be restored to possession of
this property, the State's lessee is still collecting
rents from the tenants, on the ground that there
has been no adjudication as to the title. The lessees
are the only landlords that the tenants know, and,
although the City officials have made some at-
tempts to collect rents, they have been thus far
quite unsuccessful, and seem likely to continue so.

It seems to us high time that the controversy
in relation to this property be brought to some legal
and final determination. Yet, although it was
commenced more than two years ago, it seems to
be as far as ever from being decided. Judgments
have been obtained and set aside, orders have been
entered and vacated, the lawyers and the Courts
have been busy, but the case seems to have stood
still. Now that the matter is in the hands of Judge

Branson, in whom the whole community feels the
utmost confidence, we hope that an effort will be
made to bring it to a speedy trial and final deter-
mination; and we think the State lessees should
coöperate to that end. If they have a good case,
they need not fear a trial on the merits; there
have already been litigation and costs enough to
absorb a fortune; the tenants are subject to two
rival landlords, each of them demanding rent. We
call upon all parties to bring this matter to a focus,
and let us have done with it evermore.

PUBLIC PLUNDER.
The Herald says, with reference to the recent
De Groot swindle of \$119,000 from the Federal
Treasury through the favor of Secretary of War
Floyd:

"All this may be very true. There is corruption enough at
Washington to justify credence; and the Willett's Point case
and the Fort Snelling case are fresh in memory. But, after all,
this decision of the De Groot case may be a great saving to the
country; for, if we had a Republican Administration, and a Republi-
can Secretary of War in place of Mr. Floyd, there is no doubt
but that the Treasury had been made the richer by just four times
as much as the Treasury has been the poorer by the difference.
If we are to judge of Black Republican honesty by the
doings of that party in the Albany Legislature, in Wisconsin,
Illinois, Maine, and elsewhere, we can readily believe that they
would not have been satisfied with the paltry sum of \$119,000
if they had been in power at Washington. Had Thurlow Weed
been there to manage the business, no doubt he would have ar-
ranged it on a more liberal and munificent scale. But the Demo-
cratic party is a cheap party, and mean withal; it is content
with moderate pickings; it has not the magnificence and enlarged
ideas of the Republican party in dealing with the public money;
so that, after all, the country may have made a saving of a
few hundred thousand dollars or so by this matter."

Let us look a moment at the facts:

1. In the "Albany Legislature," the Democrats
implicated in corrupt and venal legislation, are
proportionally four to one of the Republicans, as the
columns of *The Herald* will prove.

2. In Wisconsin, the Democrats were involved
in the La Crosse corruptions far more generally
than the Republicans. The master-spirits of those
memorable days were Gov. Barstow, Byron Kil-
bourn, &c., all prominent and active Douglas
Democrats.

3. In Illinois, the only person implicated in the
robbery of the public is ex-Gov. Joel A. Matteson,
a leading Douglas Democrat, who has been screen-
ed from exposure and punishment by the late
Douglas Legislature, and is under bond to bleed-
ing freely to elect another such for a like purpose.

4. In Maine, the late Treasurer, Elder Peck,
was inveigled into a Canada lumber speculation,
and culpably lost nearly \$90,000 of the State's
money; but the Republican Governor and Legisla-
ture have followed up his bondsmen so sharply
that they have already recovered or secured all but
\$5,000 of the money.

5. The late Democratic Postmaster of this City,
Isaac V. Fowler, who was for years the master-
spirit of New-York Democracy, has run away
confessing that he has stolen \$155,000, while the
real amount of his deficit is not one penny short
of \$350,000. The late Democratic Postmaster at
New-Orleans has likewise swartwouted, a con-
fessed defaulter for \$55,000, while the real amount
taken is doubtless double that. One of the West-
ern Postmasters has just been prosecuted as a de-
faulter for \$10,000. The clean swindle in the
Willett's Point purchase was not less than
\$100,000. Ditto in the New-Bedford fort-site pur-
chase. Fort Snelling could have been sold in parcels
for \$300,000 more than the Government re-
ceived for it, though the collapse of 1857 followed
so soon that the speculation turned out badly.

The clean profit of a single Flour contract for
Utah was \$170,000, and a consignment of thirty
thousand bushels of Corn was sent up from Mis-
souri last Summer at a cost of \$330,000, when it
could have been bought on the spot for \$60,000.
These are but a few items among hundreds. If
such are the doings of "a cheap party, and mean
withal," what may we expect if their ideas shall
be elevated by another four years' lease of power?

DOUGLAS AT THE SOUTH.
The manner in which Mr. Douglas is greeted at
the South, demonstrates that he is outside of the
pale of the National Democratic party. Unques-
tionably, large crowds rush to hear him, and he is
cheered vociferously. The novelty of his public
position, the curiosity to see so notorious a person-
age, the fact that he is hearding the lion in his den,
all conspire to rivet general attention upon his
movements, and give to his marchings and counter-
marchings more than the usual eclat that waits
upon the peregrinations of conspicuous candidates
for the Presidency. The supporters of Bell natu-
rally throng around him, for they sympathize with
his covert hatred and open assaults upon the State
Rights Democracy. The friends of Breckinridge
hang on the outer circles of his gatherings, for they
wish to make a note of his loose sayings, so that
they may repeat them on the hustings as proof of
his apostasy from the true faith. His own follow-
ers, everywhere a minority, but always boastful
and noisy, furnish the powder and the hubbub that
blaze and roar along his track, while the telegrams
which herald his achievements in glowing lines, are
invented, and paid for, and sent to the four winds,
by the same unscrupulous band of political adven-
turers.

One has but to run his eye over the organs
of Democratic opinion in the South, to see at a
glance that Mr. Douglas has no firm hold upon
no abiding place in the party marsh-
aled and led by Hunter, Mason, Breckinridge,
Cobb, Hammond, Davis, Green, Bayard, Sidel, Orr,
and the men of that type. They regard and
treat him as a traitor to Democratic principles,
and as the open enemy of the Democratic organi-
zation. The prominent journals of the party
everywhere hold toward him a tone of withering
contempt, or bitter denunciation. A pile of them
lies before us, whose columns teem with the se-
verest anathemas because of his present "incur-
sion" into the South, "not," says one of them, to
"advocate Democratic doctrines, but, under the
"thin guise of professing to explain his position, to
"tear asunder the sole political organization upon
"which the rights of the States and the existence
"of the Union must depend."

Mr. Douglas has, unquestionably, a large body
of supporters in the Southern States. But very
few of them, however, have held leading positions
in the Democratic party, while the most conspicu-
ous have barely acquired a standing within the
pale of that organization. One of his most emi-
nent advocates in that section of the country is
Alex. H. Stephens. And everybody knows that
Mr. Stephens won his brightest laurels in
fighting the battles of the old Whig party.
Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina,
sympathizes with him. And he must be assigned
to the same political category with Mr. Stephens.
Mr. Toombs is said to cherish a secret friendship
for him. His fiery will and defiant philippics
give him currency with the filibustering faction
of Southern politicians. He favors the acquisition
of Cuba at the earliest practicable moment. He be-
lieves, by nature, to the same rash, radical, and

revolutionary school of innovators and adventurers
in which Douglas has been so successful a teacher.
And Toombs, like Stephens and Clingman, was a
Harry Clay Whig. Perhaps the most distinguished
Democrat that supports Douglas is Mr. Soule.
But he was never regarded as a sound adviser,
nor an orthodox disciple of the faith, but rather as
a brilliant declaimer, eccentric in his partisan
proclivities, wayward in his political propensities,
and quite as apt, in trying exigencies, to be found sym-
pathizing with the foes as with the friends of the
party. In fine, no intelligent and candid observer
of men and events at the South, doubts that the
great body of the Democratic party, in the Demo-
cratic States of the Union, is intensely hostile to
Mr. Douglas, and, really regards him, and practi-
cally treats him, as no longer within the organiza-
tion.

In showing, from our recent survey of Southern
opinion, that the influential leaders and journals of
the Democratic party scoff at and deride, stigma-
tize and denounce Douglas, we by no means would
have it inferred that these facts lessen him in our
esteem, for they rather elevate him; but our sim-
ple object is to show that the ruling elements in
those States which give power and prestige to the
National Democracy no more regard him as one
of them, than they do John Bell or Abraham
Lincoln.

What effect the knowledge and clear apprecia-
tion of this undesirable condition of things is
destined to have upon Northern Democrats who
intend to remain in the party after the present
fifteen months is over, remains to be seen. Douglas,
by his eagerness to form coalitions with the heredi-
tary enemies of the Democracy, has, in the opin-
ion of its leaders in the Democratic States, only
aggravated his crime in repudiating what they de-
clare to be its fundamental principles. They insist
that he has deliberately walked out of the party.
After the pending contest is over, they will take
good care to keep him out. And nobody knows
this fact better than he. Hence his incursion,
armed with "banner, brand, and bow," into the
enemies' dominions. He goes into the South to
reciprocate the favors which Breckinridge is
bestowing upon him in the North! Unless we
stand on the threshold of a political millennium,
and the old-fashioned Democratic party is about
to disappear forever, then it behooves those po-
liticians at the North who cannot join the Republi-
cans to take heed whether their steps are tending.
We give this caution not as partisans, but as
amateur spectators and faithful chroniclers of this
War of the Roses.

THE NEW CONFIDENCE PARTY.
The N. Y. Herald is the leading oracle of the
new political movement which has but a single
avowed purpose—the defeat of Lincoln and Ham-
lin any how, by any possible combination and by
electing any imaginable candidates. It is more
blunt and outspoken than the mass of its con-
temporaries, and lets in a good deal of light upon their
character and principles. Its leader of yesterday
thus sketches the programme of the anti-Republi-
can coalition:

"From all the signs in the political firmament, it is evident
that the old parties are broken up by the corruption and race-
alism of the leaders, and out of the ruins a new conservative
coalition is being formed, whose aim and object are to overthrow
the existing administration. This is the only definite shape
the coalition movement has yet taken. All the rest is involved in
obscurity, and is the subject of conjecture and speculation. What
seems almost certain is, that one of the candidates opposed to
Lincoln and Hamlin, should be elected President, and the other
defeat of the Black Republican candidate; and to accomplish
that, the claims of all the other candidates must be kept in abey-
ance. The candidate who most strongly presses his own preten-
sions, to the risk of the common object, will find himself in the
end the lowest in the scale of popular favor, and the old saying
shall be verified—'The first shall be last, and the last shall be
first.'"

"At present, the Presidential question is in a state of tem-
porary chaos and confusion, because the old parties are dissolved
into their original elements, and the new combinations in pro-
cess, and the great question is, whether the coalition is to be
political or personal. This is a remedy in the Constitution itself.
The electors, upon whom devolves the right of choice, have
the power in their own hands if they will use it wisely. Why
does not the Constitution give the people the right to elect a Presi-
dent directly? Because the founders of the Republic thought it
wiser and more to interest the electors in the election of the
electors, and to select men, in whom the people have confidence, in
every State, than to leave it to the masses of the voters, who might
be tempted to elect by party spirit and demagoguery. The
Electors are the People's Committee to do what their sober and
deliberate judgment dictates. By the provisions of the Constitu-
tion and the laws, the electors are to select the President and
Vice-President, and they may elect the President according to the
discretion vested in them, and the obligations of their solemn oath.
Why does the law provide for delay after they are elected, before
they elect a President? Why is a period of three months al-
lowed to elapse? In order to give the colleges of Electors time
for deliberation, and for consultation with the colleges of the
electors. This provision is utterly incompatible with the idea
of party conventions making the President beforehand."

"By the practice of recent years, the design of the Constitu-
tion is frustrated, and by a gross perversion, instead of the
electors electing the President and Vice-President, by the electors
themselves, the electors are to elect the electors, and the electors
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